

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

## The Union Ticket—New-York.

For President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
 Vice President—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
 Governor—REUBEN E. FENTON, of Chautauque.  
 Lieut. Governor—THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.  
 Canal Commissioner—FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Erie.  
 Prison Inspector—DAVID P. FORREST, Schenectady.

## For Electors of President and Vice President.

At Large—HORACE GREELLY, Westchester.  
 District Electors—  
 I. ORANIAN BOWNE, Richmond.  
 II. JAMES S. T. SYLVESTER, Kings.  
 III. GEORGE HIGGINS, New-York.  
 IV. ABRAHAM J. DUFFIN, New-York.  
 V. WILLIAM L. MCKINNEY, New-York.  
 VI. THOMAS B. ARDEN, New-York.  
 VII. ISAAC T. SMITH, New-York.  
 VIII. GEORGE OGDEN, New-York.  
 IX. GUY R. PELTON, New-York.  
 X. ALEXANDER DAVISON, Rockland.  
 XI. JAMES W. TAYLOR, Orange.  
 XII. CHARLES L. BEALE, Columbia.  
 XIII. THOMAS HAZEL, Ulster.  
 XIV. JOHN TWIDDLE, Albany.  
 XV. CORNELIUS L. ALLEN, Washington Co.  
 XVI. ALONZO W. MORRIS, Warren.  
 XVII. HIRSH BORTON, Franklin.  
 XVIII. ALLEN C. CHURCHILL, Fulton.  
 XIX. EBERHART BLANKLEY, Otsego.  
 XX. JOHN CLARK, Jefferson.  
 XXI. JOHN J. KNOX, Oneida.  
 XXII. THOMAS KINGSFORD, Oswego.  
 XXIII. GUY W. BRADFORD, Cortland.  
 XXIV. JOHN S. SEELY, Seneca.  
 XXV. JEREMIAH DUNN, Ontario.  
 XXVI. MYRON H. WEAVER, Schuyler.  
 XXVII. JAMES ALLEN, Steuben.  
 XXVIII. JOHN W. STEUBIN, Monroe.  
 XXIX. WILLIAM BRISTOL, Wyoming.  
 XXX. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Erie.  
 XXXI. JOHN P. DARLING, Cattaraugus.

## THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription price of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

## Terms.

DAILY TRIBUNE.  
 Single copy..... 4 cents.  
 Mail subscribers, one copy, one year..... \$10 00  
 do do one copy, six months..... 5 00  
 do do one copy, three months..... 3 00  
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 Mail subscribers, one copy, one year..... 3 00  
 do do one copy, six months..... 1 75  
 do do one copy, three months..... 1 00  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 Mail subscribers, one copy, one year..... 2 00  
 do do one copy, six months..... 1 00  
 [DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.]  
 Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks..... 2 50  
 do do twenty copies to one address, 12 weeks..... 9 00

Persons at the table of printing subscribers, and printing at \$10 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For 240 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis.  
 Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer and more preferable to any other mode of remittance, but where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk; but in case of loss THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible until furnished with a full description of the bill, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the making of the letter with the countersignature. Address—THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

We are now ready to supply copies of THE TWO PLATFORMS (Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only the very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the rival parties are contending—each speaking for itself. Price \$1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pay postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.

THE PLATFORMS IN GERMAN, printed in same style as above and for sale at the same price, \$1 per 100 copies.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S views of Democratic Strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin; GENERAL GRANT'S Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and BAYARD TAYLOR'S Poem on the "CHICAGO SURRENDER." All on one sheet. Price \$1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express. When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send on your orders to "THE TRIBUNE."

Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—being a portion of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' Speech, in which he foretold the devastations and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in August, 1860. To which is added, WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price \$1 per 100 copies.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

A letter from Grant's army, dated Sept. 13, says: "Yesterday the locomotive made its appearance at the Yellow House, and the whistle blew several shrill and defiant notes to notify every one within hearing that a new railroad had been completed. Those assembled near the road began to cheer, and the sound was heard echoing far and along the picket-line many minutes after. To-day a special car came up, containing Gen. Grant and staff. The weather assumes a wintry appearance."

Sixty-eight Rebel deserters arrived at Washington on Friday morning from City Point, on board the steamer Vanderbilt. They represent Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia regiments. They say that the Rebel officers have become very vigilant of late, owing to the numerous desertions of their men, who experience great difficulty in getting away, and many of them have been shot while endeavoring to make their escape to our lines.

A letter received in Washington yesterday, from an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says: "I have no stirring news to

record to-day; but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are deserting to our lines in droves, we are receiving large accessions of new recruits."

The 11th Florida Regiment, which entered the Rebel service with 1,100 men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100 by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertions. Among the seventy-eight Rebel deserters taken to Washington on Friday from City Point, were fifteen from that regiment.

A dispatch of Thursday from Fort Sumner Monroe says: "Intelligence from the front is that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and there has been heavy firing all day to silence the fire of the Rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left."

The Rebel steamer Georgia, captured by the Niagara off the Portuguese coast, put into Hampton Roads on the 14th, somewhat disabled.

Admiral Porter arrived in Washington yesterday from the West.

A dispatch from the West says that the reported arrest of Quantrell is an error.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Book Trade sale was continued yesterday at 408 Broadway, the whole of the day being taken up with the invoice of Messrs. Appleton & Co. Some of the works offered were splendid specimens of binding and printing, a large number being thoroughly standard works, and met with a very ready sale. The attendance was moderate, but a number of arrivals are expected to-day and on Monday.

James L. Alverson, President of Genesee College, died at Lima on Monday afternoon, of dysentery. Prof. A. was about fifty years of age. He was a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct., and was for a number of years Professor of Mathematics in Genesee College, and acting President at the time of his death.

The Legislative Assembly of the State of Panama met on Sept. 1, and after scrutinizing the votes cast at the late State election, declared President Santa Clara re-elected. All fears of a revolution in this State have now disappeared. The Government of Peru is still actively engaged in preparing for war.

Yesterday morning the boiler of the steam tugboat B. R. Sanders exploded, while the boat was passing the foot of Grand street, East River. The tug was shattered, and sunk in about three minutes. There were seven persons on board, of whom five are supposed to have been killed and one other seriously wounded.

The bark Sophia McKenzie, 500 tons, Craigie, master, of Belfast, Ireland, from New-York in ballast, bound to Dublin, went ashore in Broad Cove, Cape Breton, on Wednesday night, during a fog. Crew saved. Vessel a total wreck.

The Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers, of Delaware, member of the last Congress, was yesterday re-nominated by the Union State Convention on the first ballot.

The publication of *The New Nation* was stopped yesterday, by an injunction by Judge Sutherland.

Gold has been quite weak throughout the day, and at the same time deliveries have been made slowly. Farther dealing largely in gold, but who are selling out, have created an apparent scarcity, thus raising the market value of the undelivered process to gold. The opening price was 22½, followed by a steady decline to 22¼, closing at 22½ and dull. United States stocks were in good demand for all descriptions. One-year certificates were in request under an impression that at an early day they will be convertible into gold-bearing stock. At the early part of the day stocks were steady and in fair demand. At noon the market was weaker, and a disposition shown to sell at a small concession. At the second hour there was a slight falling, and buyers were not disposed to do anything. Money is steadily working easier on call, and at 7 per cent. It is not easy to keep balances employed.

## THE CANVASS.

The McClellans are working desperately, but the tide is against them. They make much noise, especially with their powder, but they make no headway. There were more men willing to vote their ticket the day after it was nominated than there are now; and more now than there will be on the day of election. Their equivocation respecting their platform hurts them badly. The people demand of a party that it shall at least have faith in their own principles and not be ashamed to own them. When the Convention puts forth one creed; its candidate another plainly irreconcilable with the former; and not even an effort is made to efface or explain their discrepancy, be sure the fates are against them. Discussion must render their position more and more awkward, less and less tenable. Their motley garb cannot abide the rough handling of an earnest, stirring, vigorous campaign.

If the vote of the loyal States were polled to-morrow, it would present aggregates of just about Two Millions for Lincoln and Johnson against Fifteen Hundred Thousand for McClellan and Pendleton. But we must and shall do better in November. An important Union victory in Virginia would double the Lincoln majority in several States and increase it everywhere. On the other hand, a staggering Union defeat would diminish the Lincoln vote and majority; but it would take two or three stunning blows in quick succession to remand us to the gloom and paralysis of August. We even doubt if the rout and dispersion of Grant's army could do it.

Of the contested States, our hardest work is to be done in Indiana and Illinois, because the soldiers absent from their homes in those States cannot vote. After all has been done that can be in the way of furloughs, we must bear up against a loss of at least ten thousand in the popular vote of each of these States for want of a Soldiers' Voting act. We can stand this since Atlanta; but only last month these two States would have gone for McClellan.

We had supposed New-Jersey morally sure to go against us; but her Unionists say No—they can and will carry it. Their works honor their faith. From end to end, the masses come forth to hear Unionist speakers and respond to their appeals. We reckon that one hundred Lincoln meetings were held in this State last week, and that the number is rapidly rising five hundred per week. It may be one thousand before November. In spite of a heavy loss by the absence of soldiers, New-Jersey will poll more votes for Lincoln this year than she did in 1860.

By the way: Is there not some McClellanite so hardy as to attempt to answer this question—If the soldiers are mainly on your side (as you say) why has no single Legislature of your party ever passed an act enabling them to vote? It surely is not that party's custom to disfranchise men who were ready and eager to vote for it. Let there be no blind trust that all will come out right. We shall triumph, because we shall deserve to triumph. We shall sow the land broadcast with Union newspapers and documents, and shall reap therefrom a harvest of loyal votes. And when the result shall have shown that the Unionists stand firm as a rock,

meaning to have a peace that will endure, that peace will be close at hand.

## RIDING TWO HORSES.

The Daily News, two days ago, declared, upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana to the Chicago Convention, that the Peace Platform, adopted by that Convention, was presented, two months ago, to Gen. McClellan, "and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit." Nobody pretends now, however, that his letter does not repudiate that Platform. The World thanks God for it, and such of the Peace Democrats as assume to have any principles are preparing to repudiate him and to nominate another candidate.

It matters little whether Gen. McClellan was persuaded by his friends thus to break faith with the peace men, or whether the news of the capture of Atlanta convinced him that he had no chance before the people as a peace candidate. The fact remains that he held that "circumstances altered cases," and that he violated his pledge to one party that he might please the other. Whether the fall of Atlanta had any influence upon his mind, it certainly had upon the minds of such Democrats as believed that the defeat of the party was a foregone conclusion if they went to the country with a proposition to lay down our arms at the very moment when it was clear that a vigorous prosecution of the war, for a little while longer, was sure to secure the suppression of the Rebellion. Such men naturally accept Gen. McClellan's letter as a timely deliverance from a political blunder of their own making. They were in a dilemma from which they could not be extricated without some loss. To adhere to the platform was evidently to lose everything, though they might still poll a respectable minority of votes. To abandon it, however much they might trust to the cohesion of party—not trusted to in vain in the case of such men as Fernando Wood, who announces that he shall support McClellan—is to lose the votes of the honest peace men. The question was to be solved only by the doctrine of chances, and the chances seemed to be that McClellan on a war letter stood better than McClellan with a white feather in his soldier's cap.

We assume that there are among the Democrats many men who do not believe in an ignominious peace with Rebels, who have filled the land with mourning, and have laid our best and bravest in bloody graves. But Gen. McClellan, if, as *The News* asserts, he ever agreed to accept the Chicago Platform, is not one of these. His position is one of expediency, simply, not of principle or patriotism; his appeal is for votes, not for the honor of the Nation. He has cheated one party; he may cheat the other. Expediency has made him a War man; expediency may make him a Peace man. In the calculation of chances none possible elements of the situation seem to have been left out in the ciphering of these wily politicians. We are a people given, unfortunately, to despondency. The hope of carrying the election for the Chicago nominees was based, a month ago, upon the despairing temper of the people. Who knows how it will be a month hence? War has diverse aspects; the enthusiasm for victories won to-day may be checked to-morrow by temporary reverses; the hope of a speedy end cherished by to-day's success may sink into disappointment, next month, at the slow progress of events. Before November, Gen. McClellan's haste to deliver his friends from one dilemma may turn out only to have plunged them into another. They may wish that his letter had never been written, and the honest Democrats who believe in him now may find themselves cheated, in their turn, by assurances held out to the faint-hearted, the weary, and the desponding, that he means, after all, to stand on the Chicago Platform, and that, once in power, his first duty will be to listen to, and grant any terms of peace that the Rebels may choose to demand. This riding two horses is ticklish business; and those who get up behind the General on his war-steed may find themselves kicked off in his awkward attempts to shift to the other animal. As he mounted the Democratic gelding when that seemed likely to be the winner, and only because it seemed so, he may try to mount the mare when she, in her turn, promises better speed. A man, governed by no higher motive than to commend himself to the wavering temper of a party hungry for power, should never be trusted by the honorable and thoughtful men of that party, who, however dear they may hold their allegiance to it, are bound by ties a thousand times stronger to their country. Nor is all this mere speculation; we know there are Democrats in this city, high altitudes in the party's confidence, and who have never been tainted by that Peace delusion, which only means Disunion, who are not taken in, and do not mean to be, by the McClellan War Letter. They will support for President the man who, unmoved by the despondency that creeps periodically over a portion of the popular mind, but strong in the determination and zeal that animates the great majority of the people, they know will bring the war to an honorable conclusion and secure for us a permanent peace.

## CONGRESSMEN.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD of Troy, was in 1862 the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XVth District of our State, comprising the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington. That District had in '60 given Lincoln 2,734 majority over all opposing votes, and it now gave Wade for Governor 830 over Seymour; yet it elected Mr. Griswold to Congress by 1,367. For Mr. G. was a 'War Democrat'—no Seymour or Winfield man—and what he was before Election he has remained ever since. Though acting with his party on questions properly partisan, he gave a hearty, efficient support to the Government on every measure deemed essential to the overthrow of the Rebellion, including the Constitutional Amendment expelling Slavery forever from the United States. In short, he did all that his Unionist constituents could have expected, and the result is his unanimous and enthusiastic nomination for the next Congress by the Unionists. His majority will of course be overwhelming.

In the 1st District, comprising the Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond, Hon. Henry G.

Stebbins was nominated and elected by the Democrats, receiving hardly a Republican vote. But he, too, was for the Union and the War, and made a noble record at the late session. He stood faithfully by his country, and was enabled, through his financial experience, to render the Government important service on the Committee of Ways and Means. There were few men in that House more generally right or more eminently useful.

We learn that the Slave Democracy propose to refuse a renomination to Mr. Stebbins, because of his patriotic course. A Mr. Taber, of Queens county, is said to have the inside track for their nomination. In case Mr. T. should be presented—nay, in any case—we trust that the Unionists will nominate Mr. Stebbins, asking him no questions, but satisfied with his record, and holding that the best pledge of future and active loyalty. There are few men in the present House who could not better be spared from the next than Henry G. Stebbins.

## MAINE.

We have, mostly from official sources, returns from 284 cities and towns in Maine. The Union vote this year is 51,417 against 55,274 last year; loss, 4,257. The Democratic vote is 35,733 against 38,584; a loss of 2,851. The Union majority is 15,679 this year against 6,690 last year; a loss of 911 in all. The total vote is 87,155 against 93,858; a falling off of 6,703. At this rate the majority will be proportionately about the same as last year, with a reduction of ten thousand in the vote. The Constitutional amendment to allow soldiers to vote is carried by nearly 50,000 majority. The following figures show the vote for Governor:

	1863.	1864.
Constitutional Union	28,456	25,115
Democratic	22,731	27,711
Union	13,180	12,230
Free Soil	10,184	9,677
Republican	8,628	8,223
Know-Nothing	6,145	13,310
Liberal	12,201	21,822
Prohibition	25,330	22,599
Republican	41,746	40,413
Democratic	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413
Republican	14,172	15,532
Free Soil	9,223	11,131
Know-Nothing	25,330	22,599
Prohibition	41,746	40,413